

RB23 a. 11057 304
Certaine

August. 6.

OBSERVATIONS

Of both Houses of *Parliament*. 96

Concerning Two

LETTERS

The One from the Lord

DIGBY,

TO

The QUEENES Maiesty,

The other

From Mr. *Thomas Eliot*, at *York*, to the Lord *Digby*
in HOLLAND.

Also a Note of such Armes, as were sent for by his
Maiesty, out of *Amsterdam*, under his
owne hand.

Together with diverse passages of the Marquise *Harford*, and M.
Srowd, at the Generall Assises, in the County of *Somerset*.

Die Luna 1. August, 1642.

Ordered that these two Letters with the Observations upon the
same, be forthwith published in Print.

Hen. Elsyng Cler. Parl. D. Com.

London, Printed for *John Wright*. 1642.



A Note of the Armes sent for by the King from
Amster dam.

C. R.

TWo hundred fire-locks.
 Foure Pieces of Cannon for Battery, viz.
 One Cannon.
 One Demi-Cannon.
 Two whole Culverin.
 Two Mortars.
 Foure Petards.
 Ten field Pieces of sixe pound Bullet mounted.
 One hundred Barrels of Powder.
 Round Shot and case proportioned to the severall pieces.
 Two thousand paire of Pistols.
 One thousand Carabins.
 Three thousand Saddles.
 Three thousand Musquets.
 One thousand Pikes.

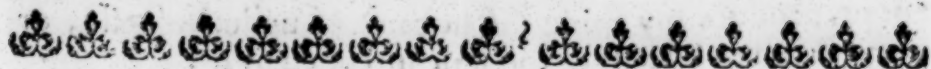
C. R.

Iran de gerre a Amsterdam & Bartholetti.
 Agent de la langravine de Hen. Wickford.



Observations

30. 1. 54



Observations upon the ensuing LETTERS.



He Lords and Commons have commanded these ensuing Letters and Notes to be Printed, The Copy of a Letter written by the Lord *Digby* to the Queene, the tenth of *March* last, of his owne hand-writing: An originall Letter written to the Lord *Digby*, by Master *Thomas Elliot*, from *Torke* the 27. of *May* last, two notes of Armes, the one of which is partly His Majestie owne hand, both found among my Lord *Digbys* papers: In the Letter of the Lord *Digby* to the Queene, it may be observed, how he discovers his venomous heart to this Kingdome, in that malicious censure, that we are a Countrey unworthy of her; unworthy indeed to be so often designed to ruine and destruction, to be undermined and circumvented by so many plots and devilish projects of Jesuites and Priests, and other the most factious and Malignant spirits in Christendome; by which we had been often ruied and destroyed, if God wonderfull Mercy had not preserved us: And we call his divine Majesty to witnesse, that we have never done any thing against the personal safety or Honor of her Majesty, onely we have desired to be secured from such plots, from such mischievous Engines, that they might not have the favor of the Court, and such a powerfull influence, upon his Majesties Councells, as they have had to the extreme hazard not onely of the Civill Libertie and Peace of the Kingdome; but of that which we hold much dearer then these, yea then the very being of this Nation, our Religion whereupon depends the honour of Almighty God and salvation of our soules: Let this Lord, who was long amongst us, and knew the Grounds of our proceedings and most secret consultation

ations, produce any thing (if he can) of unprofitablenesse, or disrespect to her Majesty, exprest or intended by us.

Another discovery in the Letter is this, that this Lord confesseth that he writ to his Majesty with the hardnesse which he thought his affaires and complexion required, what this was may well be perceived in a Letter from himselfe to the Queen, heretofore Printed by our direction; his affaires in the judgement of this Lord required, that he should withdraw himselfe from his Parliament, betake himselfe to some place of strength, such was the Counsell he then gave him, and how well it hath bin followed every man may perceive, but what his Majesties complexion required, that may seeme a greater misterie, and yet this may be collected out of that Letter, that his Majestie in the apprehension of this Lord, was too inclinable to an Accommodation with his Parliament, which in a kind of scorne in that Letter is called the easie or the safe way, this complexion to becoming a good Prince, required such a hardy and vehement provocation to wrath and warre against his Subjects, as this Lord presumed to expresse in that Letter, and besides his Treachery to the Kingdome, we may herein observe a great degree of insolence and contempt towards his Majesty, that hee should dare in a Letter to the Queen to tax his Majesties complexion, with so much as mildnesse towards his people, must needs be required such hardy and bold Counsell.

In Master *Elliots* Letter it may be first observed, that whilst his Majesty contests with his Parliament for some questionable Prerogatives, concerning the Commonwealth, his owne servants doe really deprive him of an undoubted Prerogative, of being the soveraigne disposer of favours and preferments in his owne Family, which this Gentleman doth expresse in that resolution, never to have any place about his Majesty, but by the Queene, and may be further observed what these desperate Counsellors about the King are most afraid of, and what they thinke most hurtfull to themselves, that his Majesty should be inclined to an accommodation with his people; by this they feare to be undone, that is, to loose that prey, the estates of the Parliament-men, and other good Subjects, which they have already devoured in their owne fancies, and that they expect to be preserved from this undoing by the Queens interposing.

By

By these two notes may be observed, that at the time whilst
so many Declarations were published in his Majesties Name,
with solemne Protestations of his Majesties Intentions of ray-
sing onely a Guard for his owne Person, all sorts of provision
for an Army, were made beyond the Seas, and this poor King-
dome designed to the misery and confusion of Warre, and
under the disguise of defending the Protestant profession, an
Army to be raysted in the Intention of these wicked Counsell-
ors, for the suppressing and destruction of the Protestant Reli-
gion.

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The



Mr Elliots Letter to the Lord Digby,

My Lord,

YOU have ever been so willing to oblige, that I cannot dispaire of your favour in a businesse wherein I am much concerned; the King was pleased to imploy me to London to my Lord Keeper for the Seales, which though after two houres consideration he refused, yet being resolved not to be denyed, my importunity at last prevailed, which service the King hath declared was so great, that he hath promised a reward equall to it; it may be the King expects I should move him for some place, *which I shall not doe, being resolved never to have any but by the Queen, being already so infinitely obliged to her for her favours,* that I confesse I would owe my being only to her; nor shall I ever value that life I hold, but as a debt, which I shall ever pay to her commands; the favour which I desire from your Lordship, is, that you will ingage the Queene to write to the King, that he would make me a Groom of his Bedchamber, which since I know tis so absolutely in her power to doe, I shall never thinke of an other way, for which favour neither her Maiesty nor your Lordship shall ever find a more reall servant, for our affaires they are now in so good a condition, that if we are not undone by harking to an Accomodation, there is nothing else can hurt us, which I feare the King is too much inclined to, but I hope what he shall receive from the Queene, will make him so resolved, that nothing but a satisfaction equall to the injuries he hath received, will make him quit the advantage he now hath, which I doe not doubt will be the meanes of bringing your Lordship quickly hither, where you shall finde none more ready to obey your Commands,

Then your most faithfull and humble servant,

Yorke the 27. of May

Thomas Ellyot:



The Lord DIGBIES Letter to the Queenes Maj. sty.

Hague, March 10. 1642.

Madam,

IT is the first Contentment that I have been capable of this long time, That Your Majesty is safely arrived in HOLLAND, *Withdrawne from a Countrey so unworthy of you.*

I should have waited the first upon you, both to have rendred my duty according to my precedence of obligation above others, and to have enformed your Majesty the timeliest, of the state of this place, whither you are coming, both in point of affections and interests, but that there flie about such reports that the Parliament hath desired your Majesty not to admit me to your presence, as I dare not presume into it without particular permission. The ground of their malevolence towards mee in this particular, is said to be, upon some Letters, which they have presumed to open, directed unto your Majesty from me, which I professe I cannot apprehend, for I am certaine, that I have not written to your Majesty the least word that can be wrested to an ill sence, by my greatest enemies, having not so much as mentioned any business to your Majesty since I left England. *To the King I confesse I wrote once with that hardness which I thought his affaires and complexion required, but that letter was sent by so safe hands, as I cannot apprehend the miscarrying of it.* However Madam, if my misfortune be so great, as that I must be deprived of the *sole comfort of my life, of waiting on Your Majesty, and following your fortunes,* I beseech you, let my doome be so signified unto mee, as that I may retire with the least shame, that well may be, to bewaile my unhappinesse, which yet will be supportable, if I may be but assured that inwardly that generous and Princely heart preserves me the place of

(Madam)

Your Majesties most faithfull and most
affectionate humble servant



True Newes out of Somerset-shire.

SIR,

I Thought good for the satisfaction of Friends in London to signifie that we have bin in the County of *Somerset*, full of Feares: but the cloud (God bethanked, was soone blown over.

The Marquesse *Hartford* came on the 25 of Iuly, at the Assises to Bath; with divers others, to execute the Commission of Array, where met him divers of our County. The Judge having received a Letter from His Majesty to forward the Commission, and to give it in charge, but he declined that as also the Commands of the House, for declaring it Illegal, so in his Charge he sayled betwixt wind and water, very politically.

On Thursday following (having received little encouragement at Bath) the Commissioners got to *Wells*, with the Cavaliers, in the interim *Bub*, the Constables of some 21 Hundreds Petitioned the Judge to Declare his opinion concerning the Commission, which with some reluctancy, being soundly put to it, he concluded to be Illegal; and according to a branch of the said Petition, he appointed the Votes of the Houses to be read in open Court, touching the said Commission.

On Fryday the Marquesse sent for the Sheriffe from his attendance on the Judge to *Wells* to require his counsell and Assistance (being ioyned in commission with them (for the Array) who returned the Marquesse this Answer, that he had received commands from the Parliament, not to joyne but further to suppress such their proceedings, whose commands he was resolved to obey, and further sent him the Constables petition, with the Judges answer, which with the unanimous consent of the County, to refuse (except some discontented Spirits) will coole their further going on therein: divers of the County have petitioned him to depart out of their coasts. And one *Master Strong* a Gentleman of constant fidelity to King and Parliament, who in execution of the Militia, and meeting with the Marquesse *Hartford*, in the execution of the Array shewed such courage, with a few against his many Horse, which the country people, seeing with admiration, got up their spirits, and so bestirred themselves, that in short time, they had trebled the Marquesse power, whereupon he left the place: It was certaine, that if the Commission had taken effect, the King would have been shortly in our parts, and it was intended to be made the *Aceldama*, you may communicate this for Truth,

FINIS.

